

Listing of Claims:

Claim 1 (Cancelled)

Claim 2 (Previously Presented) The device of claim 4, wherein the transparent conductive material includes indium tin oxide (ITO).

Claim 3 (Previously Presented) The device of claim 4, wherein the transparent conductive material includes indium zinc oxide (IZO).

Claim 4 (Currently Amended) An in-plane switching liquid crystal display device comprising:

a gate line on a first substrate;

a data line on the first substrate, the data line being perpendicular to the gate line;

a common line on the first substrate, the common line being parallel with the gate line and being formed of a metal;

a plurality of pixel electrodes and a plurality of common electrodes on the first substrate, the pixel and common electrodes being formed of a transparent conductive material; and

a liquid crystal layer between the first and second substrates, wherein the common electrode is alternating with and being parallel to the pixel electrodes; and

an auxiliary common line on the first substrate, the auxiliary common line being connected with the common electrodes, wherein the common electrode is formed on a same layer of the first substrate like as the gate line[.], and wherein the common electrodes are arranged to directly contact the common line.

Claim 5 (Original) The device of claim 4, wherein the auxiliary common line includes indium tin oxide (ITO).

Claim 6 (Original) The device of claim 4, wherein the auxiliary common line includes indium zinc oxide (IZO).

Claim 7 (Previously Presented) The device of claim 4, wherein the common line includes a material selected from a group consisting of chromium (Cr), aluminum (Al), aluminum alloy (Al alloy), molybdenum (Mo), Tantalum (Ta), tungsten (W), antimony (Sb), and an alloy thereof.

Claim 8 (Previously Presented) The device of claim 4, further comprising a first alignment layer on the first substrate.

Claim 9 (Currently Amended) The device of claim [[4]]8, wherein the first alignment layer is selected from a group consisting of polyimide and photo-alignment material

Claim 10 (Previously Presented) The device of claim 4, further comprising a thin film transistor at an intersection of the gate and data lines.

Claim 11 (Original) The device of claim 5, wherein at least one of the pixel and common electrodes is on the same layer with the gate electrode.

Claim 12 (Previously Presented) The device of claim 4, further comprising a gate-insulating layer over the gate line.

Claim 13 (Original) The device of claim 12, further comprising a passivation layer over the gate-insulating layer.

Claim 14 (Currently Amended) The device of claim 13, wherein the ~~common electrode is~~ pixel electrodes are on the passivation layer.

Claim 15 (Original) The device of claim 13, further comprising a black matrix on the passivation layer.

Claim 16 (Original) The device of claim 15, wherein the black matrix includes the same material as the pixel electrodes.

Claim 17 (Currently Amended) An in-plane switching Liquid Crystal Display (LCD) device, comprising:

a first substrate and a second substrate;
a gate line on the first substrate;
a metal common line on the first substrate, the common line parallel to the gate line.

a data line on the first substrate, the data line being perpendicular to the gate line;

a ~~common electrode~~ plurality of common electrodes on the first substrate;
a thin film transistor having a gate electrode, a source electrode and a drain electrode formed on the first substrate;

a liquid crystal layer interposed between the first and second substrates;
and

a ~~pixel electrode~~ plurality of pixel electrodes contacting the drain electrode of the thin film transistor[[;]]and,

wherein the common electrodes alternate with and are parallel to the pixel electrodes,
wherein[[,]] the pixel and common electrodes are formed of a transparent conductive material and the common ~~electrode~~ is are formed on a same layer of the first substrate
like as [[a]] the gate line[[.]]; and

wherein the common electrodes are arranged to directly contact the common line.

Claim 18 (Original) The LCD device of claim 17, wherein a portion of the common line overlies a portion of the common electrode.

Claim 19 (Original) The LCD device of claim 17, wherein a portion of the common electrode overlies a portion of the common line.

Claim 20 (Currently Amended) The LCD device of claim 17, further comprising a storage electrode.

Claim 21 (Currently Amended) The LCD device of claim 20, wherein the storage electrode contacts the pixel electrodeelectrodes through a storage contact hole.

Claim 22 (Currently Amended) The LCD device of claim 20, wherein the storage electrode is between the pixel electrodeelectrodes and the first substrate.

Claim 23 (Currently Amended) The LCD device of claim 17, further comprising an auxiliary common electrode covering the common line, wherein the common electrode is electrodes are electrically connected to the auxiliary common electrode.

Claim 24 (Currently Amended) The LCD device of claim 23, wherein the auxiliary common electrode is formed of the same transparent material as the common electrodeelectrodes.

Claim 25 (Original) The device of claim 23, wherein the auxiliary common electrode includes indium tin oxide (ITO).

Claim 26 (Original) The device of claim 23, wherein the auxiliary common line includes indium zinc oxide (IZO).

Claim 27 (Original) The LCD device of claim 23, further comprising a common pad at an end of the common line.

Claim 28 (Original) The LCD device of claim 17, further comprising an auxiliary gate line and a gate pad covering the gate line and the gate pad.

Claim 29 (Currently Amended) The LCD device of claim 28, wherein the auxiliary gate line is formed of the same transparent conductive material as the common electrodeelectrodes.

Claim 30 (Original) The device of claim 28, wherein the auxiliary gate line includes indium tin oxide (ITO).

Claim 31 (Original) The device of claim 28, wherein the auxiliary gate line includes indium zinc oxide (IZO).

Claim 32 (Original) The LCD device of claim 17, further comprising a black matrix on the second substrate.

Claim 33 (Original) The LCD device of claim 17, wherein the transparent conductive material includes indium tin oxide (ITO).

Claim 34 (Original) The LCD device of claim 17, wherein the transparent conductive material includes indium zinc oxide (IZO).

Claim 35 (Currently Amended) An in-plane switching Liquid Crystal Display (LCD) device, comprising:

a first substrate and a second substrate;
a gate line on the first substrate;
a metal common line on the first substrate, the common line parallel to the gate line.
a data line on the first substrate, the data line being perpendicular to the gate line;
a plurality of common electrodeelectrodes formed of a transparent conductive material on the first substrate;
a thin film transistor having a gate electrode, an active layer, a source electrode and a drain electrode formed on the first substrate;
a black matrix covering the active layer; and

Amdt. dated July 23, 2003

Reply to Office Action of April 23, 2003

a liquid crystal layer interposed between the first and second substrates; and
a plurality of pixel electrodeelectrodes formed of an opaque metal contacting the
drain electrode of the thin film transistor, wherein the common electrode is
alternatingelectrodes alternate with and beingare parallel to the pixel electrodeelectrodes.

Claim 36 (Original) The LCD device of claim 35, further comprising a black matrix formed of the same opaque metal as the pixel electrode.

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Claim 37 (Original) The LCD device of claim 36, wherein the opaque metal is Cr.

Claim 38 (Original) The LCD device of claim 35, wherein the opaque metal is Cr.

Claim 39 (New) A method of fabricating an in-plane switching liquid crystal display device, comprising:

forming a gate line on a substrate;
forming a common line spaced apart and parallel to the gate line;
forming a data line spaced apart and perpendicular to the gate and common lines;

C2 forming gate and source electrodes near an intersection of the gate and data lines on an active layer, wherein the gate and source electrodes are electrically connected to the gate and data lines, respectively;

forming a plurality of common electrodes on the substrate in contact with the common line;

forming a drain electrode having a drain contact hole, wherein the drain electrode is spaced apart from the source electrode and overlaps a portion of the gate electrode;

forming a gate insulating layer over the gate and common electrodes; and
forming a plurality of pixel electrodes parallel to the common electrodes, wherein the pixel and common electrodes are formed from a transparent material.

Claim 40 (New) A method of fabricating an in-plane switching liquid crystal display device, comprising:

- forming a plurality of common electrodes on a substrate;
 - forming a common line on a substrate to overlap a portion of the common electrodes;
 - forming a gate line spaced apart and in parallel to the common line;
 - forming gate and source electrodes near an intersection of the gate and data lines on an active layer, wherein the gate and source electrodes are electrically connected to the gate and data lines, respectively;
 - forming a data line spaced apart and perpendicular to the gate and common lines;
 - forming a drain electrode having a drain contact hole, wherein the drain electrode is spaced apart from the source electrode and overlaps a portion of the gate electrode;
 - forming a gate insulating layer over the gate and common electrodes; and
 - forming a plurality of pixel electrodes parallel to the common electrodes, wherein the pixel and common electrodes are formed from a transparent material.
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